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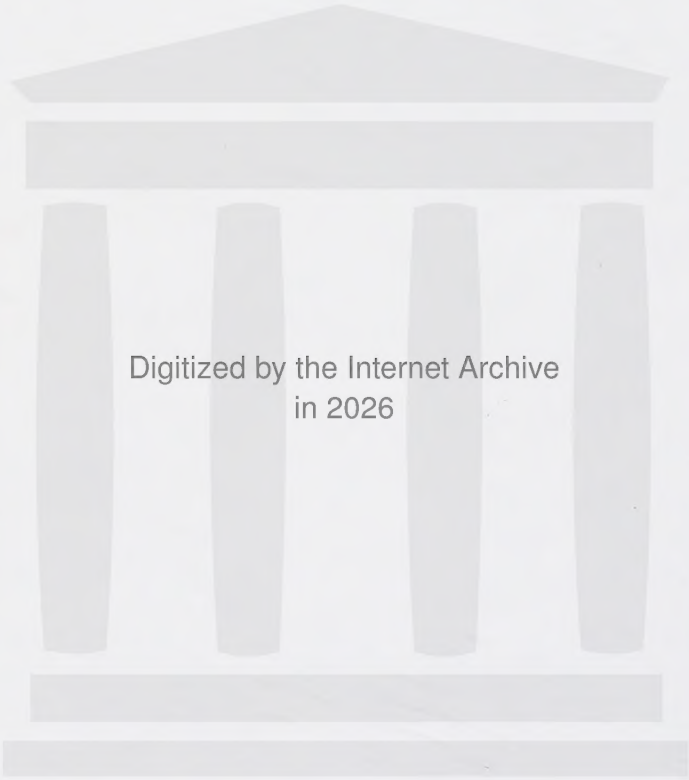
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JEAN JULES JUSSERAND

JEAN JULES JUSSERAND

AMBASSADOR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1903-1925

NEW YORK:

Jusserand Memorial Committee

1937

B
Jusserand

Gift (no price)

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by
JUSSERAND MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
W. Francklyn Paris,
Chairman

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PREFACE

THIS little volume is in itself an enduring memorial to the memory of a man who was preeminent as a diplomat, a scholar and a friend of America. But it complements and completes the impressive tribute which the late Ambassador's friends paid him when President Roosevelt dedicated the beautiful terraced exedra in Rock Creek Park on November 7, 1936. There, in the midst of the rustic charm which "the Admirable Ambassador" loved so well, stands a granite memorial well prepared to defy the incessant buffeting of time and to remind the American people, among whom he once spent twenty-two of the most fruitful years of a long career, of his deep affection for them.

This eloquent testimonial of a little book is equally designed to endure through the years. Preserved in numerous libraries it will find an appropriate place with Mr. Jusserand's own volumes—each an effective reply to the challenge of oblivion. The present tribute is the culmination of four years of effort on the part of the Jusserand Memorial Committee and especially of its chairman, Mr. W. Francklyn Paris. It was he who acted upon the suggestion first made by the late Cass Gilbert that a suitable memorial be erected. Upon his initiative a committee was formed; and thereafter he worked unremittingly with enthusiasm and energy, until the thought took form. From him came the design of the granite exedra and the plan of landscaping as well as the suggestion of this present volume. Mr. Jusserand was once asked by a member of the French Foreign Office if he knew Mr. Paris; "certainly—and with *vive affection,*" was the Ambassador's reply. The indefatigable ac-

tivity of Mr. Paris in the work of the Committee is but another evidence that this *vive affection* was mutual. Mr. Paris describes in the report of his stewardship which served as an introduction to the address by President Roosevelt the genesis and the development of the memorial. The brief, incisive remarks of the First Citizen of the United States were a fitting climax to the brilliant ceremonies in Rock Creek Park.

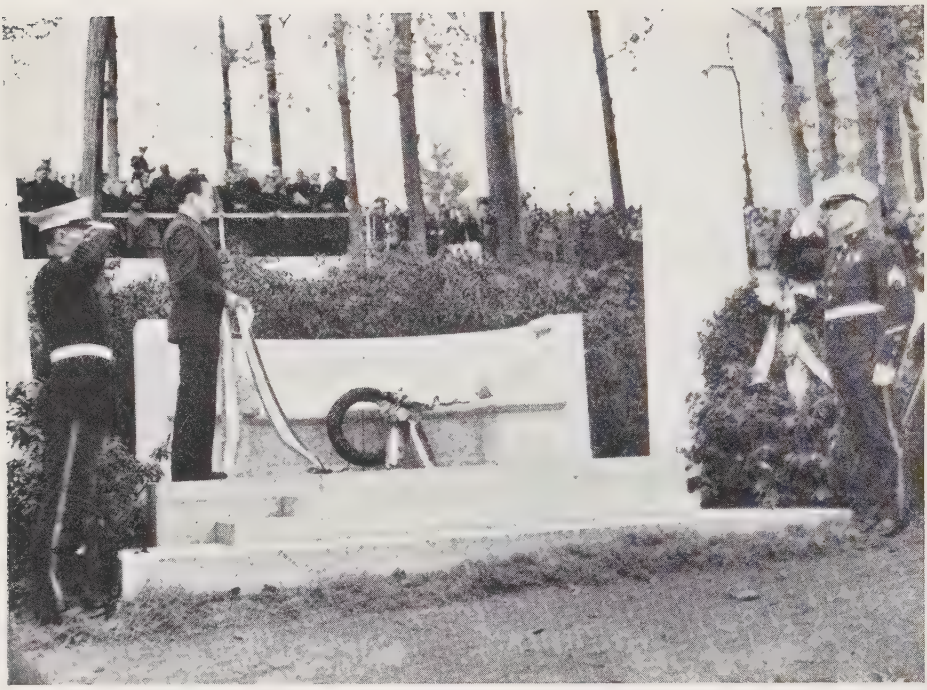
This volume commemorates in an even larger manner the work of Mr. Jusserand. The extended biographical essay by Mr. Lyon-Caen of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques and the tributes by Dr. John Finley and Wm. T. Dewart reveal the scholar and the diplomat. The bibliography of the more important publications of Mr. Jusserand demonstrate his rich productivity. The long list of honors conferred upon him in America is a catalogue of the rewards and the recognition which logically arose from a most distinguished career. Thus, in a variety of ways, this printed memorial presents a rounded and adequate picture of Jusserand the diplomat, the scholar and the friend of America.

Two lists contain the names of those who have contributed the funds for the two memorials. They contain the names of the friends of Jean Jules Jusserand—and the friends of Franco-American friendship.

Jusserand Memorial Committee

Cass Gilbert jr.
Frank Monaghan

Secretaries



INTRODUCTORY REMARKS OF W. FRANCKLYN PARIS, *Chairman of the Committee*

THE JUSSERAND MEMORIAL COMMITTEE is highly honored by the presence here this afternoon of its distinguished guests: our First Citizen, the Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who has generously set aside the onerous duties of his office to preside at the dedication of our Memorial to the late Ambassador of France, our beloved friend, Jean Adrien Antoine Jules Jusserand; by the presence of our First Lady, Mrs. Roosevelt, of Madame Jusserand, who has come a long distance to be with us, and of their Excellencies Ambassador and Madame de la Boulaye.

I wish to greet and thank, in the name of the Committee, the distinguished Ambassadors and Ministers of sister nations, the honorable representatives of our Government, the delegates of our universities and cultural societies, who have come to participate with us in this loving tribute to Mr. Jusserand.

As we are meeting today for a common purpose, the expression of our esteem and affection for a friend and a truly great man, I feel that you would not wish me to thank you for doing what your hearts have prompted you to do, but I am deeply and sincerely grateful nevertheless for your presence.

The American Nation itself gave testimony of its grateful remembrance when the Seventy-Fourth Congress authorized the "erection on public grounds of a memorial to the late Jean Jules Jusserand, by his friends in America" and our President affixed his signature to the document on June 17 of last year.

We, his friends, have erected the Memorial that we are about to unveil as *our* tribute to the memory of the distinguished statesman and loyal son of France, to the eminent scholar, author, the friend of America, whose diplomatic career is without parallel in our history, and whose life among us was filled with beneficent activities.

In presenting this brief report of my stewardship as Chairman of the Committee, I wish to give credit for the original suggestion to Mr. Cass Gilbert, the distinguished architect who honored me with his friendship. Four years ago he invited me to organize an honorary committee to erect a memorial to Mr. Jusserand. We agreed that the memorial should be of an intimate nature, unpretentious in expression, and a tribute to the man, the scholar, and the diplomat.

I have pursued this common purpose to the best of my ability. I invited a group of twenty-five of our leading statesmen and citizens, and the response was hearty and prompt. Chief Justice Hughes replied: "It gives me great pleasure to accept this appointment and thus to have a share in the tribute to a very dear friend." Elihu Root characterized his acceptance by reference to the personal contact which he had enjoyed with Mr. Jusserand during the twenty-two years of his brilliant tenure of office. President Coolidge, who counted the Ambassador as a friend, was prevented from serving on the Committee by ill health. William Nelson Cromwell, President of the American Society of the French Legion of Honor, gave me his unqualified support.

To-day, therefore, I feel particularly happy, as any man must in the moment when he sees the realization of a cherished ambition; conscious of having fought a good fight alongside loyal comrades and of having acquitted himself creditably. I share perhaps the feeling of the French grenadier who boasted that he had been with Napoleon Bonaparte at Lodi, or of Sir Christopher Wren when he caused the well-known inscription to be placed upon his tomb in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was his outstanding achievement as an architect.

I take no undue credit for having pursued my intention until I made of it a reality. Alone I could not have succeeded. It is to you, his grateful and remembering friends, that the credit is due, for if mine was the initiative, yours was the doing and the fashioning.

And, could we have found a greater and more inspiring

common cause? Those of us who knew Mr. Jusserand will agree that no one ever served and bestowed friendship with a nobler and a more unreserving disposition of soul. In most of his contacts he strove to anticipate your desire and request, and in most of his contacts he inspired a hearty response.

Carlyle says in his lecture on "Heroes and Hero Worship" that "Great men are profitable company." It has been my good fortune to be associated with Mr. Jusserand for almost a generation in a number of Franco-American undertakings.

In the first year of the Great War he joined with me in organizing an exhibition to aid the widows and orphans of the soldier-artists in the trenches. The exhibition occupied an entire floor in the Scribner building and consisted of drawings and etchings which we had gathered from all parts. We also had a showing of the first pictures of the battlefields taken from airplanes. Some days our attendance ran as high as one thousand, and we were able to contribute to relieve the anxiety of those dark days.

A year later Mr. Jusserand interceded for me with the French Government to obtain the loan of the great canvas "LA PAIX," the gift of the French Nation to the Peace Palace at the Hague, and the work of the celebrated painter, Albert Besnard. This canvas was exhibited in all the principal cities of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and apart from providing large sums for the relief of the families of the artists in the trenches, it did a great deal towards promoting and keeping alive an appreciation of French Art.

Together we had discussed the desirability of having a Museum of French Art in America. This Institute was given physical and spiritual existence by the inaugural exhibition which Mr. Jusserand helped me to organize in the Gallery of the Sculpture Society in New York, on April 12, 1912, and Gabriel Hanotaux, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, lent effective and eloquent support, by presiding at the inaugural ceremonies. The French Institute is to-day one of the most flourishing agencies of French culture in America.

In 1922 he encouraged and lent his active support in organizing the American Society of the French Legion of Honor, and consented to serve as Honorary President. The idea of grouping these American notables in a social organization in the nature of a college fraternity or society like that of the Cincinnati, had appealed previously to a number of those on whom the decoration of the Legion of Honor had been conferred, and several times the project was started, only to be abandoned for one reason or another. Since the Society was to be recruited exclusively among Americans, Mr. Jusserand's aid was purely moral, but his endorsement and counsel as temporary honorary president were of the utmost value.

At Mr. Jusserand's suggestion I organized the first celebration of the Anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Alliance between France and America in 1778. It was an all-French program which filled Carnegie Hall. He approved my suggestion that the 6th of February anniversary be made an annual celebration, and it has been adopted since by a Franco-American group in New York.

A year later we organized the Saint Gaudens Foundation, in conjunction with New York University, to establish the "Prix de Paris" for graduate students, similar to the French "Prix de Rome."

It was Mr. Jusserand who discovered the first tomb of the Unknown French Soldier. It is located here in America, on the campus of the three hundred year old college of St. John at Annapolis. It is a small college, but a sacred spot—the tomb where sleep eight soldiers of France, who came to America in the armies of the King, under the immediate command of the Count de Saint Exupéry. I realized Mr. Jusserand's high regard for this tomb of the first unknown French soldier at St. John's and when Marshal Pétain was planning to come to America for the celebration at Yorktown, it seemed appropriate for me to call his attention to the sacred trust at St. John's as another altar at which he would want to light a votive lamp. A German field piece was dedicated to the memory of the students

of St. John's who gave their lives in the World War, and I remember well Mr. Jusserand's words:

> "I believe that the friendship of our two countries as represented by these two memorials, is as undying as the memory of those sons of St. John's who gave their lives in preserving the freedom of France."

Today I say humbly but sincerely that the desire I also feel and have *always* felt for the preservation of that friendship, and the memory of Mr. Jusserand's never failing support of my Franco-American undertakings, have kept the torch burning for me during these four years and have sustained me in the determination to commemorate in some tangible way Mr. Jusserand's *own fine loyalty and devotion* to the highest ideals. And, while this memorial is the gift of a relatively few, I feel and like to believe that it expresses the sentiments of the American people who remember gratefully the understanding which he promoted between our two nations.

I remember two lines that seem apt:

> The wintry blast of death kills not the buds of virtue;
> they spread beneath the beam of brighter suns
> through endless ages.

We have just witnessed an imposing academic procession of delegates of universities and cultural societies that have honored Mr. Jusserand, some of them more than thirty years ago.

And so today, after a lapse of years, we have gathered here to pay OUR humble tribute to Mr. Jusserand. We hope you will approve of the expression we have given to your Memorial. It is a modest seat, of simple design, but cut from a single block of the most perfect granite that it was possible to find, and in harmony with its setting. This trinity of the simple, beautiful and harmonious aptly symbolizes Mr. Jusserand's character and life.

Several ideas and designs were considered and rejected, each in turn. My committee were most patient, and Dr. Charles Moore, Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, was most generous with his advice and time. I finally conceived a design which seemed to meet the aesthetic and practical requirements, and confided its interpretation to the well-known architect, Mr. Joseph Henry Freedlander, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and *architecte diplômé par le gouvernement français*

This site, which was selected by Dr. Charles Moore for the erection of our Memorial is already consecrated to the memory of Mr. Jusserand through close association with his life in our Capital. The stories of his rendezvous and intimate though often strenuous "walks" with our former President Theodore Roosevelt are well known. The ground on which we stand witnessed the making of history between our two governments. And was it not here, in this valley, that he became acquainted with his friends, the birds of Piney Branch, and at the Dickinson Home, not far from this spot, that he erected a memorial to these feathered friends that he loved so well?

The terraced exedra of granite which now marks this spot is, as the inscription reads, our *Personal Tribute of Esteem and Affection* to our friend and Ambassador, *Mr. Jusserand,* an *enduring* tribute which we wish to place today in the keeping of the Nation.

This Memorial, Mr. President, expresses in a small measure the high regard in which we hold the man whom we honor today. It is a memento, an inspiration, something to keep green the memory of a noble and useful life—a memorial to a man whose thoughts and aims were attuned to those abstract and purely idealistic things which men call HONOR—GLORY—COUNTRY.

DEDICATORY ADDRESS OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT *President of the United States*

This is far more than the formal dedication of a Memorial to a statesman of great accomplishment. It is an opportunity for many of Mr. Jusserand's old time friends to gather here in a spot he loved and to think back over the years when he was with us. This delightful place where we meet is hallowed by tender memories for his gentle companion whom we greet again in Washington. All of us are grateful that we may speak to each other in words of affectionate remembrance and appreciation of one whose valiant spirit hovers over this scene.

And there is opportunity also for his thousands of friends in every walk of life in France and in America to remember this afternoon the fine influence which Mr. Jusserand exerted in so many fields.

We know his splendid career as the representative of our sister Republic, the deep friendship between himself and Theodore Roosevelt, his wide knowledge and understanding of the American people.

But I talked with him often. His poise, his determination to avoid all methods of propaganda, his insistence that the American people could best make up their own minds through presentation of simple facts and principles had, in their ultimate effect, a telling influence on public opinion when this Nation through its President and its Congress made the great decision in April, 1917. Maintenance of the highest standard of diplomatic ethics brought its own reward.

All of us who knew him were amazed by his culture—a culture not superficial even though it embraced an interest in such a multitude of subjects. We can go far before we match the record of one of the greatest of diplomats, who, at the same time, in the field of letters saw his work crowned by the

French Academy on one side of the Atlantic, won the Pulitzer prize on the other, and in recognition of his learning was elected President of the American Historical Association.

Almost we can say—that he was a great American as well as a great Frenchman. We link, and we shall link Mr. Jusserand's name forever with the names of Lafayette and Rochambeau and De Grasse and the other valiant Frenchmen whose services in this country entitle them for all time to the grateful remembrance of all Americans.

The people of the two great sister democracies will always regard him thus, and we, his old personal friends, will often come to this Memorial with the added thought of the inspiring hours we spent with him and the deep affection that we shall always feel.

UNIVERSITIES AND SOCIETIES
represented by delegates at the
DEDICATION *of the* JUSSERAND MEMORIAL

FROM the beginning it had been the desire of the Chairman of the Memorial Committee that in honoring Mr. Jusserand special emphasis should be placed on his scholarly and literary attainments and that, in the dedication ceremony, the universities, colleges and cultural societies of the United States should occupy a prominent place. His distinction as a scholar and man of letters had been recognized by our institutions of learning and culture, and having bestowed their highest honors on him in life, and received his own deep respect and affection, it seemed that this mutual consideration should be commemorated in a special way on this occasion.

The spontaneous and whole-hearted response to the invitation to participate in this tribute to Mr. Jusserand showed that his memory has endured and the imposing delegation of chancellors and presidents of universities and colleges, of professors, doctors of Law, Letters, Philosophy and Divinity, present in Rock Creek Park on this day, in their academic robes, was an eloquent testimony of the high place which has been accorded to the former French Ambassador and to that which he still occupies as a representative of French culture as well as diplomacy.

In recording, in the following pages, the names of these institutions of learning and of their delegates, the Committee wishes to express also its own very sincere appreciation.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
Chancellor Dr. Joseph M. M. Gray

AMHERST COLLEGE
Dr. Joseph Quincy Adams

American Academy in Rome
Mr. William Marks Simpson and Mr. C. Dale Badgeley,
Fellow of the Academy

The Catholic University of America
Rector, the Rt. Reverend Joseph Corrigan, and
Vice-Rector, Rt. Reverend P. J. McCormick

Columbia University
Mr. George Oakley Totten, Jr.

Dartmouth College
Professors Prescott Orde Skinner and Louis H. Dow

Georgetown University
Reverend Edmund Walsh

George Washington University
Dean William Carl Ruediger and Professor George Neely Henning

Goucher College
President David A. Robertson

Harvard University
Dr. Charles Moore and Frederic A. Delano

The Johns Hopkins University
Dr. W. W. Willoughby

Lafayette College
Professor Miller D. Steever

New York University
Dean Marshall S. Brown and Dean E. Raymond Bossange

Princeton University
Professor DeWitt C. Croissant

St. John's College
President A. W. W. Woodcock and Dr. A. J. Paris

Temple University
Dean James H. Dunham

Union College
Chancellor-Emeritus Rev. Dr. Charles A. Richmond

University of Delaware
President Walter Hullihen

University of Missouri
President Frederick A. Middlebush

Washington University of St. Louis
Colonel Francis Page Hardaway

University of Pennsylvania
Messrs. John Dickinson and George F. Snyder

University of Virginia
Professor William H. White, Jr.

College of William and Mary
Dr. John R. Fisher

Yale University
Reverend Doctor Anson Phelps Stokes

The American Academy of Arts and Letters
Dr. John H. Finley

The American Historical Association
Dr. Waldo G. Leland and Dr. James Franklin Jameson

The American Institute of Architects
Mr. Frederic V. Murphy and Mr. Francis P. Sullivan

The Academy of Arts and Sciences
Messrs. John Dickinson and William Richards Castle

The American Philosophical Society
Dr. John H. Finley

The Archaeological Society of Washington
Mrs. Mitchell Carroll and Messrs.
Irwin B. Laughlin and Wade D. Ellis

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York
Secretary Charles H. Strong

Beaux-Arts Institute of Design
Mr. Frederic V. Murphy

The Museum of French Art and French Institute
in the United States
Messrs. Albert L. Hoffman and Pierre Bédard

The Fontainebleau School of Art and Architecture
President Mr. Ernest Peixotto and Mr. Frederic V. Murphy

The Institute of International Education
Dr. Stephen Duggan and Dr. Frank Monaghan

The International Congress of Architects
Mr. George Oakley Totten, Jr.

The Post-Graduate Medical Association of North America
Dr. William B. Peck and Dr. John F. Erdmann

The Massachusetts Historical Society
Dr. J. Franklin Jameson

The Modern Language Association of America
Dr. Joseph Quincy Adams

The National Academy of Design
President Jonas Lie and Mr. Charles Bittinger

The National Institute of Social Sciences
Dr. Mabel T. Boardman and Dr. John H. Finley

The New Hampshire Historical Society
Honorable George H. Moses

The Société des Architectes-Diplomes
Mr. Frederic V. Murphy

The Society of Beaux-Arts Architects
Mr. Nathan C. Wyeth and Mr. Robbins L. Conn

HOMAGE TO JUSSERAND

by

JOHN FINLEY

CHARLES LYON-CAEN

WILLIAM T. DEWART

"THE ADMIRABLE AMBASSADOR"

by John Finley

WHEN Themistocles at the court of the king of the Persians was asked to speak of the affairs of his own land, he replied that he desired a year in which to learn the language, so that he might speak to the king without an interpreter. But Mr. Jusserand came, knowing the language of the country to which he was accredited, as might be expected of one whom Taine associated with himself in his final edition of the *History of English Literature*. And it is not too much to say at the start that his speech was such as that described by Themistocles: "A man's discourse is like to a rich Persian carpet, the beautiful figures and pattern of which can be shown only by spreading it out." The discourses of Mr. Jusserand, spread across the years of his ambassadorship, were as a rich carpet, or better, as a tapestry made with exquisite skill.

He himself said in his book, which was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for the best book of the year (1917) on American history (and I am proud to be reminded that I was one of the judges of award with Barrett Wendell and Worthington Ford) that he had spoken on subjects from the War of Independence to reforestation in America and from the Civil War to infantile mortality. So does this great diplomatist and scholar not only write the *Literary History of the English People* (not the *History of English Literature* as he takes pains to make his readers know at the portal of his three volume work) but extend at length and in much detail our own history—as if wrought in a tapestry of French workmanship.

He has himself faithfully illustrated in his writing his own definition of history; not simply an art, nor simply a science, but partaking of both, ascertaining the truth with all the conscientious care of a scientist and presenting it as an artist—a true one—never using vain embellishments but showing reali-

ties in all their glory, or misery—"putting a transparent, crystal-like glass—not a colored one—between the reader and the facts."

There is one further analogy between his experience in Washington and that of Themistocles at the Persian capital, that as the King Xerxes invited the latter to "partake of his pastimes and recreations" with him, so the President, Theodore Roosevelt, had as his companion in games and other recreation the person of the French Ambassador, who became a member of the so-called "Tennis Cabinet." Mr. Jusserand had written a history of sports and pastimes in his own country but he was also expert in the game concerning which it was said by an earlier writer that the French "are all born with a tennis racket in their hand." He also was an ardent devotee of the lost art of walking. The story of his walking-swimming colloquy with President Roosevelt will be remembered in Washington as long as the World War, illustrating in one remark his readiness of wit, his instinctive regard for etiquette and his sense of humor, which were all characteristic of his charming personality.

What he himself said about Benjamin Franklin, on his diplomatic errand in France during our Revolutionary War, might without the change of a word have been said of him as an ambassador in the United States through a period of twenty-two years which included the Great War and the difficult, agonizing times that followed: "His various activities, his popularity through the land, his understanding of sane and legitimate propaganda helped toward the main object of his mission."

That main object was to keep alive and glowing the past friendship between the two peoples and to represent the best in the France of his own day. Both of which he did in his thorough and sympathetic acquaintance with our past, which he knew as well as our own best scholars, and above all, in his Gallic person. His face was not perhaps as widely known in America as that of Franklin in France (who said that his own

was as well known as that of the moon and he durst not run away as his face would discover him) but he had a distinctive countenance and carriage of the head that identified him everywhere.

He has been called in a phrase that gives him highest praise "The Ambassador Admirable." And no one better deserved to have the adjective appended to his title of office. It suggests not only an official excellence but a certain highly pleasing personality. No foreign envoy of recent times has been more at home here, and none has been more widely beloved and honored by our people. There was such charm and distinction in all that he did and said, that even when he did the most practical things and discussed the most prosaic subjects, a certain élan showed itself—a glow of unusual intellectual ardor. Victor Hugo is quoted as saying what the dramatist Le Mierre said a hundred years before him and what was well illustrated in the impression made by the bearing, the speech and the written words of this lettered diplomat. "Même quand l'oiseau marche on sent qu'il a des ailes." Any one seeing him walk through the details of his office would know that he could also fly, that he had the wings to mount above the ground of everyday routine.

Coming here at thirty-seven, he found in the young President of that day, Theodore Roosevelt, not only a companion in his recreation but a congenial spirit. Their minds found fields of common interest. The Ambassador, who had written books on poetry, mysticism, wayfaring, English literature and criticism in general, ethnology, politics and athletics, found a mind in the Presidency that could travel with his to the verges of the known. With an exceptional background of study and in the enjoyment of such companionship, he easily acquired an understanding of the best in American life.

When he retired, in 1924, Mr. Root said of him that "no finer statesmanship, no more judicious diplomacy, no wiser sympathy has ever taken part in the great affairs of the world."

His long and distinguished career embraced the period of the

Great War, with the years of our neutrality, our ultimate part in the struggle and the terrible aftermath of the triumph. Through it all, he maintained an attitude of great dignity, patience and intelligence, greatly assisted by his wife, a representative of our highest American type. It was not only France's but America's good fortune that these twain were here in the days of international tension and world conflict.

Jusserand's voice was last heard across the waters a few weeks ago, and his message to America proved to be his "farewell forever," as he feared:

"The sands in the hour-glass are running low; I must take leave, probably forever. May peace, prosperity, happy homes be the meed of your energy, good sense and kind hearts. When we judge each other we are not bound to applaud all that the other does, nor even to avoid expressing our blame when there is cause; but blame must not be peppered with sarcasm and irony; the tone should be that of the affectionate reproach to a loved brother . . . Remember this also, and be well persuaded of its truth: the future is not in the hands of Fate, but in ours."

He never ceased to be "the admirable Ambassador." He was in reality in constant friendly ambassadorial service between America and Europe to the end of his days. It has been said of French ambassadors in general that whichever way they cross the Atlantic they go home. This was pre-eminently true of Ambassador Jusserand. And now having received his appointment to the Land Beyond he represents the two nations which he brought closer together by his high and understanding international ministry.

JULES JUSSERAND *by Charles Lyon-Caen*

When Mr. Jusserand died in 1932, our Academy did not lose merely a beloved *confrère* whom she counted among her members since 1925. She saw disappear one of the greatest diplomats of our time, one of those who leave a profound imprint upon history, and a writer of rare talent.

He belonged to that generation of Frenchmen who reached manhood on the morrow of the disasters of 1870 and 1871. Prematurely sobered by the misfortunes of France, they labored with a method born of madness, less for their own personal success than for the glory of their defeated country.

Jules Jusserand was born at Lyon, February 18, 1855. But it was not in that city that his parents had their principal residence. They spent only the winter months there; during the spring and summer they lived at the family seat at Saint-Haon-le-Châtel, a town in the district of the Loire, included under the old régime in the province of Forez, adjacent to the province of Auvergne. In the autumn they would move to a neighboring village, Bachelard, where they stayed on a farm for several weeks and led a simple rustic life among the peasants. Jusserand's earliest childhood memories were connected with Saint-Haon-le-Châtel. There he was delighted to return whenever his duties permitted him a little leisure. It may be said that this was the land of his birth.

His parents belonged to the prosperous middle class. They cared little for worldly pleasures and devoted themselves to the education of their children: two sons and two daughters, of whom Jules was the eldest. Their primary instruction was given them by a governess assisted by several teachers.

At the age of ten Jusserand entered the Collège des Chartreux at Lyon as a resident pupil. The college was so named because it stood on the site of an old Chartreuse monastery. This

secondary school enjoyed a high reputation; the faculty was composed of secular priests of a liberal turn of mind. The child, who at Saint-Haon-le Châtel had enjoyed the greatest freedom, found some difficulty in his first adjustments to the strict rules for the resident students. He had to rise at 5:30 in the morning and keep absolutely silent even during meals. He was seldom allowed to go outside the college. Besides the vacations in August and September, the only holidays were New Year's Day and Easter Sunday. But the youthful student accommodated himself to this severe life when he began to understand the great importance of his studies and won his first successes.

He has always praised the talent and devotion of his teachers. The teaching program was remarkably conceived. Besides ancient languages, a large place was given to modern languages and to physical exercise. From the beginning Jusserand showed a special aptitude in these two fields; the superiority he achieved in them was not without influence upon the success of his future diplomatic career.

Even his vacation time was not wasted. One of his teachers, the Abbé Déchellette, was so devoted as to conduct the travel tours of a group of his pupils. It was thus, that while still very young, Jusserand had gone through Normandy and Brittany, and had visited the great museums of Paris and Italy.

In 1872 when his classes were over he rapidly won the degrees of *bachelier ès sciences, bachelier and licencié ès lettres.* He was now confronted with the choice of a career. His plan was first to enter the Polytechnic Institute and become an officer in the artillery. He was even then dominated by his desire to devote himself to the service of France. He thought he would be able to attain that goal if he went into diplomacy.

He then came to Paris where he received another university degree, that of *licencié en droit.* But the legal studies were far from monopolizing his interests and he took courses in the most diverse subjects.

The competitive examination held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was not to take place until the following year. He

took advantage of this respite to go to England to perfect his knowledge of English. He did not have enough influence to be admitted into the diplomatic service at his first trial. He resigned himself to entering the competitive examination for the consular service, but with the fixed intention of transferring as soon as possible. In this examination he gained first place; it was a very great success. The man who had won it was scarcely of age and he owed his success entirely to his own efforts. Alone he had acquired a knowledge of the numerous and varied subjects required by the syllabus. He was not, as has been incorrectly stated by various writers, a pupil at the Ecole des sciences politiques. He took many courses there, but later, and after having succeeded in one of the important examinations for which the school prepares its students.

He started as a probationer under the direction of the consulates of the ministry. Thanks to his high rating in the examinations, this period of apprenticeship was short. At the end of two years, he was appointed student-consul at the consulate general of France in London. The chief was Mr. Langlet, former secretary of Mignet, who had furnished the celebrated historian with documents relating to Mary Stuart. Mr. Langlet gave all his attention to the study of tariffs and the drawing up of official reports on the commerce and industry of England. He left nearly all the daily affairs to the student-consul who thus, in a few years, acquired great practical experience and a deep sense of his responsibilities.

The qualities of which Jusserand then had at least the germ, did not escape his chief. He used to say to his friends: "I have in my office a young student-consul of rare intelligence. Mark what I say. That little chap will go far." Could anyone have better foreseen the future?

He could always do several things at the same time: besides his official duties he carried on his literary and historical work as well. It was during his stay in London as student-consul that he was awarded his doctorate by the Faculty of Letters at the University of Lyon. His Latin thesis was devoted to a

poem on the Trojan War written in the twelfth century by an English poet, Josephus Exeter. It was written in such pure Latin that for a long time it was attributed to Cornelius Nepos, an author writing in the first century before Christ. The candidate, who had always exhibited a pronounced liking for scholarly research, had included in this thesis a commentary on the poem that he had discovered in the Bibliothèque Nationale. His French thesis dealt with the immediate predecessors of Shakespeare.

These theses, which received the approbation of the examiners, were commented upon by distinguished scholars. Taine, who in 1864 had published his *Histoire de la littérature anglaise,* and Guillaume Guizot, who lectured upon English literature at the Collège de France, asked to enter into correspondence with the young scholar.

Invited to collaborate on the *Revue d'histoire et de littérature* he became a valued associate of that important review. It was an article printed in that magazine which put him in touch with Gaston Paris. Thus was formed a strong friendship of which the latter wrote that he looked upon it "as one of the luckiest things in his life."

After two years the student-consul at London was called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and soon after was named adjutant-chief in the cabinet of Mr. Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire, well known as a Hellenist, philosopher and translator of the works of Aristotle. Almost eighty years of age at that time, he delighted in giving advice to his young assistants and in having them profit by his experience.

"Outside of your official functions," he used to say to Jusserand, "choose a subject for intellectual work, and choose one important enough to occupy you for your whole life. I myself have undertaken the translation of the works of Aristotle, and doubtless I shall not be able to finish them. I hear that you want to publish a history of English literature; it is perhaps not a vast enough subject. Your work will be done and you will not have that intellectual companion I am urging upon you."

Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire was not a good prophet. He finished his translation of Aristotle and was even able to begin a translation of Plato, while Jusserand's duties did not permit him to finish his literary history of the English people beyond the Civil War.

In the cabinet of the minister, Jusserand was immediately called upon to take up the question of the affairs of Tunis, which were then beginning to trouble the government. The Regency was in a deplorable condition. There were continual revolts and the authority of the bey was constantly disputed. Tax collecting (the taxes were excessive) encountered the greatest difficulties.

Foreigners whose business called them to Tunis were often tempted to put an end to an intolerable situation and the French who were, in Algiers, the immediate neighbors of the Regency, did not feel disposed to see a third power intervene. That is the explanation of the military operations of 1881 and the reorganization of the country that Jusserand began to study under the direction of the minister and the director of political affairs, Baron de Courcel.

Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire's successor, Gambetta, gave Jusserand an important mission, that of pursuing the study on the spot and of formulating a policy to be followed in Tunis.

The minister's envoy returned after three months with a very complete report on the geography of Tunis, its history, institutions and its resources. His conclusions argued against the proposal to organize Tunis on the model of Algeria. He recommended the establishment of a protectorate which would retain all the institutions of the country and which would make the establishment of a foreign authority almost imperceptible to the natives.

The minister, impressed by the justness of these conclusions, created a bureau of Tunisian affairs and asked Jusserand to direct it while Paul Cambon was instructed, as resident general, to organize the protectorate. The most complete harmony existed between the great diplomat and the chief of the

bureau. They became very intimate friends. On June 21, 1884, Paul Cambon wrote to Jusserand: "I would like to press you to my heart and tell you how much I love you, but you know it."

Within a few years the close understanding and the rare qualities of these two men made of Tunis a model protectorate and a prosperous, well-ordered country.

In spite of the activities which would have taken all the time of any other head of a bureau, Jusserand had temporarily embarked upon another career. At the end of the summer of 1885, Guillaume Guizot, because of poor health, begged him to take his place at the Collège de France during the winter term. Jusserand, who had never spoken in public, thought, after some hesitation, that it would not be honorable to refuse. He chose for his lectures at the Collège de France two subjects: for his public lectures, the history of the English novel to Walter Scott; and for his more scholarly audiences, Chaucer and his contemporaries. The latter subject gave him the opportunity to deal with an English author of whom he was particularly fond: William Langland, to whom he later devoted one of his numerous scholarly works which combine art and erudition.

The substitute was rewarded with great success. Guizot, who was present at the first few lectures, thought so highly of them that he wrote to Jusserand's mother describing her son's success.

Meanwhile the jurisdiction of the bureau of Tunisian affairs had been considerably increased. It now extended over Annam, Madagascar, Obok, the Congo, the eastern coast of Africa and other countries. The minister, Mr. de Freycinet, asked Jusserand not to undertake any more teaching and the docile official declined the offer to lecture at the Ecole des sciences politiques.

But the minister had not asked him to renounce his literary and historical work, which were more than merely pleasant recreation for him. They did not distract him from the diplomatic functions which he exercised, especially in Anglo-Saxon

countries, where his works on English history and letters helped to open many doors to him.

Even before his departure for London, where he had been named counselor of the embassy, he had sketched the plan for two great works of a different nature.

Without pretending to do over again the work that Taine had done so well he established the fact that in England society and literature resembled and complemented each other; they seemed made for each other. That is what he wished to show; that is why he entitled his work *l'Histoire littéraire du peuple anglais*. Only two volumes have appeared: the first treats the period from the origins up to the Renaissance (and has been crowned by the French Academy with the Bordin prize); the second goes from the Renaissance to the Civil War.

Unfortunately, the important offices to which the author was called, beginning in 1903, did not leave him the leisure to finish this great work.

At the same time Jusserand had resolved to publish a collection called "Great French Writers." He declared that if their works were to be found only on the shelves of private libraries they were little read; people in general did not know their lives and the influence they exercised. He confided to his friend Gaston Paris his project of having biographical monographs written by the best contemporary authors. He decided that these monographs should be limited to forty, to do homage to the French Academy, and that each should be decorated with a golden *immortelle*. But the two friends and their collaborators could not agree on the choice of more than thirty great writers. On the question of the ten others their opinions were divided. The collection finally contained fifty-seven volumes. Jusserand was the general editor and the author of the monograph on Ronsard.

He remained for three years as counselor to the embassy in London under Mr. Waddington who had twice been minister before becoming ambassador.

That period was one of the most brilliant of the Victorian

era, and the counselor of the embassy had the opportunity to meet in society, where he was much sought after, both great writers and great artists.

At the head of the two political parties were two statesmen of high order, Lord Salisbury, then prime minister, who had as his assistant his nephew, Lord Balfour, and Gladstone, assisted by John Morley. Jusserand was on intimate terms with the latter two.

At that time there were numerous difficulties between France and England demanding settlement, and the counselor of the embassy, who as chargé d'affaires often replaced the ambassador, had an important rôle to play on at least two occasions. He represented France on the Commission which was to fix the boundaries between Indo China and British India. A vexing and interminable quarrel arose periodically between the two countries: lobster fishing off the coast of Newfoundland, which concession was given to France by the Treaty of Utrecht and claimed by the Newfoundlanders and the English. Jusserand and a representative of the English government arranged, for the lack of a definite covenant, a *modus vivendi* which was so well conceived, that, although it was made for one year only, it remained in use for more than fifteen years, by which time all the difficulties between France and Britain had been adjusted.

In 1890 Jusserand was again called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was appointed assistant director of political affairs. This assistant directorship was one of the principal wheels of the ministry. It included, among others, the affairs of England, Germany, Austria, Russia, the United States, Japan and China. It was doubtless a very important post, but Jusserand's preference was for a post abroad. The minister, Mr. Alexandre Ribot, who was aware of it assured him that it was only temporary, and that he would soon be asked to represent France in a foreign country. As often happens, temporary things are long drawn out. It lasted nine years and was uninterrupted save for a service of several months at Constantinople.

It was at that time that a personal event occurred which Jusserand called the happiest of his life: his marriage on October 14, 1895, to Miss Elise Richards, who had been born in France of American parents. In every situation to which she was called during Jusserand's career, she was the most precious and the most devoted collaborator.

In 1898 the assistant director of political affairs finally left the ministry and was appointed French minister at Copenhagen.

It was at that time an important post of observation. The king, Christian IX, was called the father-in-law of Europe, because he had married several of his daughters to kings or future kings. Every year, at the end of the summer, the Dowager Empress of Russia, the Czar and the Czarina, the Prince and Princess of Wales spent several weeks at Copenhagen. A son of the King of Denmark, King George of Greece also came. The French minister had the happy idea of arranging for the President of the French Republic, Loubet, to visit the capital of Denmark on his return from a trip to Russia.

In 1902, after four years in Copenhagen, Jusserand was appointed ambassador at Washington to replace Jules Cambon. It is there that he was to attain his full stature and render unforgettable services. He had not, as had Lord Bryce (British ambassador at Washington from 1907 to 1913), composed a great work on the institutions of the United States, but he was well known there through his books, of which several are considered classics in the American universities. The president, then Theodore Roosevelt, said: "I know so well the works of the new ambassador from France, that if I had to take an examination in them I am certain I would pass."

He presented his credentials on February 7, 1903, and he remained in Washington nearly a quarter of a century—until the end of 1924. That is a record. That long ambassadorship witnessed five presidents in the White House: Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, and Coolidge. For a long time Jusserand was the dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington. Some people

who did not know the date of the beginning of his ambassadorship in Washington, thought that the Ambassador from France enjoyed privileges analogous to those of the papal nuncio who was always considered the dean of the diplomatic corps no matter when he was appointed.

When Jusserand arrived in the United States, Franco-American relations were certainly not bad; there are memories that the compatriots of Franklin, Lafayette, Washington and Rochambeau will never forget, but the new ambassador was struck with the jealous care with which the German government maintained friendly relations with the United States. He noted in his reports the importance of German immigration to America, the 600,000 Germans in Chicago, the 125,000 in St. Louis, the musical societies, gymnastic societies, educational societies, newspapers and clubs of all kinds which kept the German idea alive. He also noted with care the intense activity displayed by the ambassador from Germany, von Sternberg, the attentions he paid to American statesmen, the speeches he made, the lectures he gave in different cities. "Anyhow," remarked Jusserand slyly, "that way of doing things has its disadvantages; one must be very sure of oneself not to say too much when one speaks a great deal, and one also exposes himself to criticism, whereas an ambassador's profession demands silence and reserve." Jusserand, who was moderation itself, purposely limited his public appearances at the beginning of his career as ambassador. When he first came to Washington he did not have the opportunity of seeing the president very closely and he was struck by the resemblances, more apparent than real, between Roosevelt and William II. Indeed Roosevelt had said in a private conversation: "If the German emperor lived among us, he would understand us immediately, he is the type of man who goes ahead. He would get along."

In a long dispatch of May 9, 1904, Jusserand gives some interesting details which reveal the varied gifts that helped our *confrère* accomplish his mission as well as the high goal he never ceased to set for himself.

"President Roosevelt," he wrote, "is certainly not without sincere sympathy for France, but he knows her badly. Casual reading has acquainted him with the sceptical, disrespectful, 'decadent,' quarreling side of the French which our novelists and journalists so complacently display, rather than the serious and sincere side which is our strength and which would have pleased him."

The French ambassador applied himself, whenever the occasion arose, to better inform the president; his open-mindedness, his naturally liberal inclinations and his sincerity facilitated the task. The president, since he had traveled little, was all the more influenced by his reading. To him, the *Niebelungen* was the ideal epic poem of a proud and courageous nation. In it one saw people who, with death in their eyes, did not stop fighting and never gave up. He said that complacently one day during a luncheon at the White House. At that speech, a guest who sat next to him, who happened to be the French ambassador's wife, answered that there was nothing particularly German in it, and that the president would find as much courage and more poetry in the *Chanson de Roland*. And Mr. Jusserand adds: "Mr. Roosevelt, immediately interrupting all other conversation, asked me across the table if I had a translation of the poem together with the text, and if I could lend it to him. I hastened to give him satisfaction, and the effect was immediate. The president was full of the subject, talked about it to everybody; his intimates teased him about it and never, I believe, was there such excitement in Washington, and especially in the White House, about Turpin, Olivier and Margaris."

In his correspondence Jusserand does not hide the fact that in the midst of uncertainties and obstacles his task was not always easy, but he adds "that at least it was always an interest that was constantly revivified by the thought that it was for our country, and for a France that one would never be able to serve well enough."

After the luncheon at the White House and several other

meetings of the same nature, the president sought opportunities to talk with the ambassador. He talked with him all the more willingly since, in their conversations about the Russo-Japanese war they both agreed in their desire to see peace put an end to the hostilities. The president watched with apprehension the manifestation of the military power of the Japanese and the ambassador was sad to see the blood of French allies flow so uselessly.

In a conversation that he had brought up, Roosevelt expressed to Jusserand his opinion of William II that the events of the last few months had given him. "One cannot be too much on guard," he said, "one can have no confidence; they think I am involved with the Germans because of the number of telegrams and presents the Emperor sends me, but that is a grave error. He is the only head of a state to whom I have had to use stern language since I have been in office." The president conversed with the ambassador in that way about all sorts of affairs. How precious will be that intimacy which was growing between Roosevelt and Jusserand when the difficulties arise over Morocco involving France and the peace of Europe! It soon helped them to spare France and the whole world some hard trials.

The president's intellectual curiosity, the rich and varied culture of the ambassador and their passionate love of sports had drawn them together. They made frequent excursions into the wooded and rocky outskirts of Washington. They swam together in the Potomac. Their excursions were not always without danger, but Roosevelt used to say: "An outing without danger is like meat without salt."

At the White House the French ambassador and his wife were received into the intimacy of the family. They frequently played tennis there and the regular partners of the president were high officials among whom the French ambassador was constantly seen. It was this small group gathered around the president that came to be called the "tennis cabinet."

It was not only with the president that Jusserand rapidly

acquired a high place. His writings, his profound knowledge of the English language which he spoke as though it were his mother tongue contributed toward giving him an exceptional position. He enjoyed real popularity. It was such that one might compare it with Franklin's popularity when he came to Paris to solicit the support of France for the United States, and when, thanks to him, the Treaty of Alliance was concluded in 1778.

Jusserand was named doctor *honoris causa* in many of the American universities. In all official ceremonies and at many private gatherings the ambassador from France was called on to speak. He was considered a veritable orator whose absence or silence would have spoiled the party.

He obtained distinctions which have never been accorded foreigners. He was awarded the Pulitzer prize, which was designed to reward the author of the best historical work, for his book written in English and translated into French entitled: *With Americans of Past and Present Days.*

He was elected, and never was that honor accorded to any but Americans, to the presidency of the American Historical Association. On retiring from the presidential chair, he gave an excellent paper on the *School for Ambassadors.* He devoted a large part of it to a question very much discussed by the ancient authors; can an ambassador be permitted to lie in the interests of his country? His conclusion was that an ambassador, without being obliged to tell everything, must not say anything that is untrue, and must conform to the motto of the American Historical Association: *"Ante Omnia Veritas."*

It is in a large part due to his absolute respect for the truth that the ambassador from France owed his influence and esteem with President Roosevelt, who often said that: "Jusserand diffused an atmosphere of loyalty." He made a real confidant of him. He often discussed with him even American questions and when Secretary of State Hay had to give up his duties because of poor health, Roosevelt said laughingly to Jusserand: "Well, meanwhile you will replace him without

even taking the oath." And it was this moral power which permitted him to render his country a signal service in 1905.

You remember that after long efforts the Franco-English agreements of 1904 put an end to numerous conflicts and replaced troublesome rivalries by an *Entente Cordiale*. France took advantage of it to develop in Morocco an agency necessary for the security of Algeria. It was then that Germany, filled with fears of "encirclement," conceived the theatrical visit of William II to Tangier. The Kaiser then sent the sultan of Morocco the sensational telegram promising his support. All this was done on the pretext of safeguarding the real or pretended interests of Germany and the independence of the sultan, who at once demanded a European conference of which he had never thought before. That was, henceforth, the battle cry of diplomacy beyond the Rhine. Germany also wanted the head of the French minister of foreign affairs who had signed the Franco-English agreement of 1904, and to obtain it pretended to refuse all conversation with France during the months of April and May while she negotiated with the other powers and in particular the United States. On the sixth of June, the president of the French council sacrificed Mr. Delcassé and thought that from then on he would have a free hand in Morocco. What an error! Encouraged by this first success, William II demanded that the question of Morocco be submitted to a conference in which should sit representatives of the powers who had signed the treaty of July 3, 1880, concerning the protection of foreign nationals. He confused two different questions: that of the judicial protection of individuals in Musselman countries, and that of a political protectorate which really interested only the neighboring states of Morocco, France and Spain.

President Roosevelt was literally besieged by the German ambassador, who sometimes gave him oral communications and sometimes presented him with long memoranda.

Germany was supposed not to ask anything for herself; she wanted only one thing, equality for everybody. William re-

verted constantly to the rights that the treaties guaranteed everybody, to the open-door policy, and to the calling of a conference. He went so far as to declare, that if the powers did not join him, he would have to choose between the possibility of a war with France, and an examination of the conditions which France might propose to him to avoid war.

President Roosevelt at first showed himself little disposed to intervene in that affair which interested the United States only moderately, but he changed his mind in view of William's menacing insistence, and informed Jusserand of it, taking the precaution to explain to him that he in no way wanted to separate France and England, and that he did not want to lend himself to anything that would embarrass our country. He advised the French government in a friendly way to cede on the question of the conference which would bring no unjust attack upon French interests. If the attitude of the powers towards France was favorable, it would be impossible for Germany to attack her.

The Americans whom William II wanted to persuade that their honor and their interests were at stake as much as his in the Moroccan affair, then began to judge him severely. The Secretary of State, John Hay, described that state of mind as "inconceivable." "It is so strong, the proposals are so disconcerting," he said, "that the importance of all of it is singularly reduced; it must be pathological."

President Roosevelt, really troubled by William II's attitude, thought it necessary to flatter his folly; he asked the German ambassador to tell him that he had learned of France's attitude towards the conference, that she would accept only if the program were established in advance. Then he pressed von Sternberg to congratulate Emperor William warmly for him for the success due to his diplomacy. On June 30, Germany finally sent a conciliatory telegram. The conflict was over.

Jusserand, whom the president hourly informed of all these vicissitudes, had revealed to him France's real sentiments: her horror of war but her determination to be respected. "There is

no honorable concession," he said, "that she is not ready to make; but there is for us a limit apparent to the entire nation; that limit would be impossible to cross."

Roosevelt was happy to have rendered France a service and have helped to avert a conflict which might have become general. In the success which he had just gained he associated Jusserand just as he had associated him in the earlier conferences. A year later he wrote him a letter which is the conclusion of the negotiations of 1905, preliminary to the conference of Algeçiras. That letter, published after the president's death, constitutes the finest homage which could be rendered the French ambassador.

April 25, 1906.

My Dear Ambassador,

During the past year our relations have been particularly intimate; we have had to settle more than one problem, especially the conference relative to Morocco, and there are certain things that I think I ought to tell you. It is the pure and exact truth that, in my opinion, we owe it to you more than to any other person that last year did not see the beginning of a war between France and Germany, which if it had begun, would probably have extended through a considerable part of the world. In the month of May and in the month of June, relations between those two countries was so strained that it was imminent. The only way of avoiding a war was probably the convocation of an international conference which could not have taken place except on terms compatible with the honor and the dignity of France. You have been the principal builder of that conference. It was repugnant to me to take part in that affair, and I would not have taken the part in it if I had not had complete confidence both in the infallible rightness of your judgment and in your high integrity. Thanks to those two predominant characteristics of your personality, my relations with you have been such, the like of which never existed between an ambassador and the head of the government to which he is accredited. Certainly an ambassador and the head of a government never could have had more agreeable and advantageous relations for their respective countries.

If in these delicate negotiations relative to Morocco I had not had absolute confidence in you, no useful result could have been obtained. This confidence would not have been possible except for the certitude that your advice and your acts would certainly be the wisest, and that in every respect words and deeds in our political relationship would conform to the words and deeds of men of incontestable honor in the intimate

relations of life. If you had not been capable of adopting the line of conduct both as a private person and as a public man, I could not have had such relations with you.

You will doubtless derive no advantage from what you did last year, and perhaps it will not even be recognized, but I want you at least to know my appreciation.

To this letter Jusserand replied: "Only a heart like yours could inspire such a letter. My life's work, whatever good it has done, is more than recompensed by the sentiments that you have expressed to me."

Jusserand's ambassadorship had been long and filled with accomplishment when the war broke out in 1914. The qualities which had helped him so successfully through the difficult period of 1905 now served him still better.

Germany counted on the number of nationals she had in the United States, on their personal relations with the Americans, and on the influence of their commercial and industrial ties. Ambassador Bernstorff used every method of propaganda: publication of tracts, articles in the newspapers, pecuniary subsidies to all kinds of agents. Jusserand was against the use of such methods; they were repugnant to him; he even flattered himself that he never asked the French government for special funds for propaganda, for information or for inquiries. He counted more on the effects produced by France's resistance and the heroism of her soldiers. But for all that he did not remain inactive, and in the numerous societies of which he was a member he said or let be heard everything that could exercise an influence over the American mind in favor of the cause of France and her allies. He drew their attention to the violations of international law by the Germans.

The reserved conduct of the French ambassador, compared with that of the German ambassador, was not always free from criticism, and in Paris there were some discontented people who asked for his recall, complaining of his inertia. They did not know that Jusserand's discretion was the best method of serving his country and that his prudent and wise attitude in the

most tragic hours of the war showed France to be heroic and silent in her suffering. Moreover the sympathy of the Americans for France and her allies manifested itself in the most varied forms. Food was sent to the allied armies and to the civil populations of the invaded countries. Aviators and other combatants went to serve on the French front as volunteers, while the American government remained faithful to Washington's recommendation not to meddle in European affairs and to the doctrine promulgated by Monroe.

President Wilson seemed to desire, with the United States remaining out of the war, to play the rôle of peace-maker himself. But events precipitated decisions: the destruction of boats laden with munitions and soon with merchandise that could not be called war materials, the loss of human lives sacrificed when the *Lusitania* was torpedoed, and the unrestricted submarine warfare. The government at Berlin even refused to have the torpedoing preceded by a warning so that inoffensive passengers might be spared.

From the neutral he had been at the beginning, from the arbiter he hoped to become, President Wilson was slowly assuming the rôle of the belligerent.

On January 23, 1917, the President himself came to Congress to make known the conditions under which it seemed to him proper for the war to be ended. On the 4th of February he announced, in a new message, the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany. Finally on April 2, 1917, he declared that the recent acts of Germany towards the United States were acts of war and that he was taking the position of a belligerent, which had been forced upon him. This declaration of war was received with enthusiasm throughout the United States, and the president several times said, that, associated with the Allies, the American government would give them without limit all the foodstuffs, military and financial aid necessary to assure victory.

Jusserand, in communicating to the French government these good and generous resolutions of the American govern-

ment, gave the wise advice to draw with moderation upon American financial assistance. He knew that money questions sometimes embroil the best friends or complicate their relations and that this is not less true of states than of individuals.

The French ambassador occupied himself from then on with all the details of preparation for war, taking up the most diverse questions, matters of tonnage, military and financial problems. Nothing escaped him. He even intervened in a question with which diplomats are not ordinarily called upon to deal: a question of styles. He had learned that there would not be enough woolen material for the soldiers' uniforms, for the latest models arriving from France showed that women's clothes were again to be long and full. He made our government exercise its influence with the Parisian dressmakers so that they would not change the French styles, which ruled the American styles. Hence the style of short dresses which, moreover remained a long time after the war, was not changed. Those short dresses the English newspapers called dresses *à la Jusserand*.

Jusserand's discreet, prudent and wise conduct during the period of America's neutrality won him the approbation of Georges Clemenceau, which was the more precious for he was certainly not prodigal with praise. On May 10, 1917, he cabled the French ambassador to this effect: "All you have said and done is excellent."

In speaking of the influence which Jusserand exercised on the decision of the United States, ex-President Roosevelt said: Jusserand is reaping what he planted."

The Allied countries sent delegations to thank the President and the American people for their entry into the war. The French mission included Mr. Viviani, former president of the Council, Marshal Joffre, the Marquis de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette, etc. All the missions were well received, but without a doubt the French mission had the greatest success. The people gave them an unforgettable reception. President Wilson himself granted them an audience; the ovations were

particularly strong for the victor of the Marne, who was as unassuming as though he had never accomplished anything. The French mission was even received in solemn session by the two Houses of Congress.

On July 14, 1918, our national holiday was celebrated like an American holiday. "It is without precedent," wrote Jusserand, "and of great political and historical significance. About two hundred cities have organized public homage to France. I was present at the one in New York which was the most important of all. Before an audience of ten to twelve thousand people I read the message sent by the President of the Republic and the telegram from General Foch; they were received with frenzied applause."

It was not only the taking of the Bastille that they celebrated that Fourteenth of July, but the first successes of the Allied armies; they followed each other without interruption until the final victory.

On November 12 President Wilson read the message announcing the conditions of the armistice. His arrival, the object of which was known, was greeted by prolonged applause and shouts; the reading of the conditions was interrupted from time to time by applause, but one of them was received with an enthusiasm that is difficult to describe; everybody rose and gave vent to uncontrollable joy. It was the clause about Alsace-Lorraine. The ministers who were in the group warmly congratulated the French ambassador.

Jusserand accompanied President Wilson when he came to participate in the negotiation of the treaty of peace. The ambassador had not failed to tell the French government that the President's signature would not suffice for the United States to be bound by its terms, that a two-thirds majority vote of the Senate was needed. This special condition, imposed by the Constitution, was not fulfilled, but a majority vote was obtained.

During the years which followed the establishment of peace, Jusserand dealt with several other important questions.

In 1922 he represented France at the naval disarmanent conference in Washington. In replying to those who said that France was militaristic because she insisted on keeping her submarines, he explained that those in favor of keeping the submarines of which Germany had made an inhuman use, meant them to be submitted to the same limitations as other naval vessels.

Previously, in 1920, Jusserand, who spent his vacations in France, was called upon to render another great service. Poland had just been invaded by Russian armies. He was made head of the French delegation, which included General Weygand, which was sent to Poland bearing testimonials of France's friendship.

In October, 1924, Jusserand's long diplomatic mission suddenly ended. He was included in a diplomatic upheaval which included a great number of posts. The recall of such an ambassador produced great and pained surprise in the United States. Many at first thought it was a mistake, and the American papers announced that it was going to be rectified and that the decree naming his successor was withdrawn, but in vain. How many difficulties he had helped to solve, and how many times one might have said: "If only Jusserand had been there!"

The speeches that he made in English in the United States would fill two or three volumes. Another could be made of the innumerable articles in which the American newspapers expressed their regret at the departure of Jusserand and rendered homage to his services.

I will limit myself to giving characteristic passages from an article in the *New York Herald:*

"Mr. Jusserand who occupied the post of Ambassador from France to America for twenty-two years, has won the esteem of the nation to which he was accredited. He was a diplomat of the highest type, always scrupulous, honest and conscious of his duties towards the people whose guest he was, as well as towards his own country. He scrupulously observed the moral code of diplomacy."

"Compare, for example, the attitude of the French ambassador, who avoided all propaganda, and who refrained from intervening in our internal politics from August, 1914, to April, 1917, with the activities of the German ambassador and his diplomatic agents. His conduct charmed the Americans, who have a sense of honor, courtesy and fair play. M. Jusserand created personal friendships by the thousands, but he also succeeded in gaining for France the friendship and sympathy of millions."

An American politician, former ambassador of the United States to London, Choate, wrote, in speaking of Jusserand: "He never acted more than was necessary, he acted himself each time it was necessary. Of the immense popularity his country enjoys with us, he is the most modest and admirable author."

President Coolidge, who was then in office, gave the ambassador as a souvenir an autograph of Washington.

Mr. Root, who had been Secretary of State under Roosevelt, said: "There has not been a finer, more judicious, more likable ambassador participating in the affairs of the world."

One can say that Jusserand had acquired both the admiration and the affection of the Americans. They called him the "admirable ambassador" or "the most beloved ambassador." Farewell banquets were organized in New York, Washington, Boston and in several other cities.

Jusserand had the impression he was saying good-bye to friends and was leaving a second fatherland. Before sailing January 5, 1925, he wished to revisit, with Mme. Jusserand, the wooded country where he used to go to forget his patriotic anguish and the trials of diplomatic work in listening to the song of the birds. To leave his winged friends a souvenir of his friendship, he had a French architect, Paul Cret, erect a column of French stone surmounted by a basin always filled with water. It bears this inscription: "Dedicated to the birds of Piney Branch by Elise and Jules Jusserand 1903-1925."

The steamship which carried the two travelers was invaded by a crowd of people who wanted to shake the ambassador's

hand. He said, in parting: "I am certain that you will not forget Lafayette; neither will we forget Pershing."

Jusserand was too accustomed to hard work to remain inactive, and he accepted new tasks.

In 1925 our Academy, in recognition of such eminent services to his country, opened its doors to him. He attended our meetings with an exemplary exactitude, and it was not long before he gained the affection of all of us, for one could not know him without esteeming and loving him. The man was worthy of the diplomat; his intellectual qualities equalled only his simplicity and modesty. He often threw light on complicated and embarrassing questions. With unlimited kindness he put his abundant and varied knowledge at the disposition of everybody; he had been kind enough to consent to represent our Academy at the International Academic Union, and his presence at the annual meetings raised the prestige of this institution.

He recalled that in his youth he had promised his precious collaboration in the great collection of *Instructions données aux ministres et ambassadeurs de France, depuis le traité de Westphalie jusqu'à la Révolution française*. His occupations had forced him to put off the execution of his promise, but he had not forgotten it. In 1929 he was able to publish the instructions issued to the ambassadors of France during the reign of Louis XIV, from 1648 to 1665.

In 1931 he brought out a little book of great interest: *Le sentiment américain pendant la guerre*. He was already suffering from the illness which caused his death, and he wrote that book in the hospital or in bed at home. His aim was to describe the American character which he knew better than the Americans themselves and to show the events which had preceded the entry of the great American Republic into the war.

He never lost contact with the United States and the Americans. In 1932 he addressed the Americans in English over the radio. He recalled that for twenty-two years he had very often addressed them from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and he added

that he ardently wished to return to see his dear American friends. His bad health alone prevented him from doing it, but he wanted to speak to them once more, perhaps for the last time. He pointed out that there were only misunderstandings between the two countries, and that in America they did not realize France's situation. A grievous propaganda had spread through a part of the population the idea that France aimed at domination, that she was warlike and militaristic, and to prove it they talked of the fortifications that were being erected on the eastern and northeastern frontiers. With respect to this the Americans said: "A long frontier separates the United States from Canada. Why does France not follow our example? We have no fortifications." In his "last appeal," carried throughout the United States, Jusserand replied: "Will you change neighbors with us? Then we will build no new fortifications and we will even destroy the old ones."

He died at his home on July 18, 1932, with his splendid companion at his side to the very end. In his last moments he said again that he did not forget the great people among whom he had represented France. All the American newspapers recalled the services rendered by the great ambassador. General Pershing telegraphed: "I am profoundly saddened by his death. May it recall to us the necessity of keeping intact the friendship and coöperation of the two countries."

There was much evidence that he had not been forgotten in the other countries where he had represented France before his ambassadorship in Washington: in London and in Copenhagen, and in the oppressed countries to which he had devoted himself during the war and which owed their resurrection in part to him.

Mr. Beneš, the Czecho-Slovakian minister of foreign affairs, sent the following telegram to Mme. Jusserand: "I have the sorrow to learn just now of the death of Mr. Jusserand. His death is a cruel mourning for me and for my country, to which he had already given so much assistance during the war, and to whom he had never ceased for many long years to devote his

kindly and helpful sympathy. Mr. Jusserand has rendered such great service to our country in its dark hours, that his memory will never be forgotten in Czecho-Slovakia."

President Masaryk also telegraphed: "The helpful assistance that your husband brought to our cause assures him the gratitude of the whole nation. I will always have the most sympathetic memory of his collaboration and his friendship."

He rests in the little city he loved so much, Saint-Haon-le Châtel. The funeral which followed the religious service in Paris was very simple, as he had wished. One single discourse was given by one of his friends, Mr. Robert Georges Picot, who recalled with emotion the different steps of a career devoted entirely to France and the cult of letters.

President Theodore Roosevelt had characterized him in a letter written on April 26, 1906, in which he thanked and congratulated Jusserand for having helped to prevent the war between France and Germany.

"You have first of all rendered that service to France, but it is also a service to the whole world, and in rendering it you conducted yourself like an ideal servant of the public weal."

To sum up that beautiful life, like that of other diplomats of the first rank, and of great men of war whom France has had the good fortune to find in her difficult hours and which the Institute and our Academy in particular have the honor to count among our members, one word comes to mind naturally and that word is also the praise which would have pleased Jusserand most: "He served: he served well."

TRIBUTE TO JUSSERAND *by William T. Dewart*

The fame of the late Jules Jusserand, Ambassador to the United States from 1903 to 1925, is secure. It is secure in the realm of diplomacy and in the field of letters. That servant of France served his country so well that when, respected and admired from coast to coast, he left us, the voice of Dr. John Finley was the voice of America in his hope that "Since M. Jusserand is to be no longer Ambassador of France to the United States, we should seize this opportunity to send him as Ambassador of the United States to France."

On that night in Washington, January 10, 1925, when the leaders of our country met to bid good-by in the Hotel Willard to the man whom President Coolidge hailed as "a delightful friend and an honorable and upright man," the Ambassador told the story of his career from the day when as a young man he asked a policeman in Paris to direct him to the Foreign Office until his coming to America.

The simplicity and charm of his words are worth recalling: "Looking back across the years that have been, it seems to me that I see in the distant past a very young man, looking even younger than he was, asking a police officer in the Place de L'Odeon, Paris, the way to the French Foreign Office. Duly informed he began walking towards it, unaware that he was starting on a journey which would make him see many countries and end half a century later in a city whose very name symbolizes sprightliness, nobility of purpose—Washington." England, Turkey, Denmark lay between: "Then it was—and I shall ever bless my fate for it—the United States of America where I shall have spent to a day twenty-two most important years of my life and where I was welcomed from the first."

America also may bless the day of his coming. In the tragic days of the World War, when pitfalls beset the steps of many

diplomats, history will record that the name of Jules Jusserand is without reproach, and as if to attest this, it is curious to note that in turning over the pages of Newton D. Baker's recently published *Why We Went to War*—a record of diplomatic intrigue and controversy—the name of the Ambassador of France is not even mentioned.

In these strange days of recovery after depression, when experts are looking for solutions and theorists are busy with Utopian schemes, the wise prophetic words of that farewell address in the Hotel Willard bear the imprint of actuality:

"The true solution—and it is not an impossible one—seems to be that with an ever-increasing means of dissemination, more of the city advantages be placed at the disposal of the farmer and that more of country life, with gardens, green grass, and birds, be made accessible to city people.

"Our cities are no longer encompassed by walls, they should more freely expand and include more green patches. Happiness would be facilitated both ways and happiness is a great promoter of order and morality.

"We must remain faithful to the principles inherited from our ancestors, the love of justice and of the peace of justice, the love of fair play, of independence for us and for others too, ready to help in cases of grave need."

When the greatly loved Ambassador retired from the diplomatic service he lived with the companion of his years in the Avenue Montaigne in Paris until illness forced him to a wheel chair and a room in a hospital; and there one day, after a critical operation, his friend Mrs. Winthrop Chanler found him. The story she tells is one of the loveliest in the annals of married life:

" 'Yes,' he said, as if thinking aloud, 'Renan used to say we know that we shall all die, but we don't believe it. I know it to be true.' Then with a fond look at his wife, 'But I cannot help feeling that Providence might make a little exception just for us.' "

JUSSERAND'S PUBLISHED WORKS *and the* HONORS CONFERRED UPON HIM IN AMERICA

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORKS OF JEAN JULES JUSSERAND *with excerpts from various reviews.*

Le théâtre en Angleterre depuis la conquête jusqu'aux prédécesseurs immédiats de Shakespeare. Paris: Hachette et Cie., 1878. 322 p.

Les anglais au moyen âge: la vie nomade et les routes d'Angleterre au 14e siècle. Paris, 1884.

English wayfaring life in the middle ages (14th century). Translated from the French by L. T. Smith. London, 1892. 438 p.

La vie nomade et les routes d'Angleterre au 14e siècle. Edited by A. Wilson-Green. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1919. 156 p.

"A rarely valuable book of reference for all students of *moyen âge* in England." *Boston Transcript,* February 19, 1921.

"It is a matter of difficulty to praise this book sufficiently, so real and delightful is the pleasure one has in reading it. It is a classic and a classic that never bores." *Discovery,* February, 1921.

"No more authentic or distinguished essay upon the archeology of every day was ever written. The whole book gives you the sensation of a walking tour in the past with a particularly delightful companion."—Maurice Hewlitt in the *London Mercury.* February, 1921.

"The work is replete with learning made entertaining by Gallic vivacity and literary skill." *Outlook.* March 16, 1921.

"On the width of view in general and the learning shown in his work it is at this time hardly needful to enlarge. *The (London) Times Literary Supplement.* December 9, 1920.

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Histoire littéraire du peuple anglais, des origines à la Renaissance. Paris, 1894. 544 p.

A literary history of the English people. 3d edition. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1926. 3 volumes.
Contents: V. 1 From the origins to the end of the middle ages.
V. 2 The time of the Renaissance.
V. 3 The age of Elizabeth.

"He may be heartily welcomed by every lover of English literature as a well-formed, sympathetic and brilliant critic." Edward Fuller in *The Athaneum.* October, 1906.

"Owing partly to the liberty of selection which the design of the book permits, and still more to an unfailing charm of style, there is not a dull page in the volume." *London Times.* November 9, 1906.

"A work of solid merit and a valuable contribution to the history of English literature." *Bookman.* March 1907.

"Brilliant in every chapter and every page, it puts forward an original view drawn from life, from the life that M. Jusserand brings into all his writings. There is never any suspicion here of index-learning or merely law-abiding criticism. M. Jusserand does not go out of his way to traverse ordinary accepted judgments, but his opinions, even when they agree with the majority, are uttered with such a zest as commonly goes with paradoxes and extravagances." *Literary Digest.* February 16, 1907.

"The translation is so nearly perfect that, but for a few phrases in which the French idiom overcomes the English, the book gives the impression of being written in English and the sort of English as unusual as the French from which it is set over. It may be said, indeed, that this is a history in the very obvious sense that its form is touched with the indefinable, unmistakable charm of literature, and thus contributes to and continues the noble development which it traces." Edward Cary in *The Nation.* March 14, 1907.

"It is not too much to say that if the third volume is equal to its two predecessors, M. Jusserand will have given us what is on the whole the best history of the literature of our language which has yet been written." Brander Matthews in the *New York Times.* February 9, 1907.

"The fundamental excellence of this work is the perspective which the foreign birth and training make more practicable if they be not indispensable to it. . . . A work of which Frenchmen may be proud and for which we of the English tongue must be grateful." *New York Times.* December 11, 1909.

English Essays from a French Pen. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1895. 215 p.

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"The author of this book is an accomplished diplomat and scholar, and truly a representative of the French to the Americans. His sympathy with our history and especially with the alliance between France and the United States which won the revolution has found expression in a book which must increase the friendly feeling between the two nations. For thirteen years, as he tells us in his preface, he has been the French ambassador at Washington, a longer service than any of his predecessors had and during that time he has delivered several addresses to American audiences which he has gathered together and now publishes. Upon reading the book the first thought is, why cannot Americans write as M. Jusserand has written? The sparkle and gracefulness of the style are not shallowness and the play of humor is not flippancy. On the contrary there is philosophy in the book and the serious purpose of the author has never been lost sight of. Yet the narrative flows easily and the attention is pleasantly stimulated. You read with enjoyment and you

remember what you have read. It is a pity that as much can be said of so few of our own writers of history . . ." Gaillard Hunt in *The American Historical Review*. April 1917.

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Abraham Lincoln. Address of the French ambassador at the unveiling of the bust of Abraham Lincoln in the Hall of Fame, New York University, May 22, 1923. New York: Hall of Fame of New York University, 1923. 7 p.

L'Ecole des ambassadeurs. Paris: Plon, 1924. 193 p.

The School for ambassadors and other essays. London: T. F. Unwin, 1924. 359 p.

"The sheaf of essays here assembled attests alike the range of M. Jusserand's intellectual interests and the soundness of the scholarship that counts among its fruits the Literary history of the English people." Oliver McKee in *The Boston Transcript*. May 9, 1925.

"A volume of essays showing the scholarship, humor and delicacy of style one has learned to expect from M. Jusserand." *The Independent*. Boston. June 6, 1925.

"The carefully garnered treasures of a scholarly life. If one needs any justification to pursue literary and historical studies for their own sake this volume supplies it. There is hardly an experience of life which is not colored and enriched as it passes into the mind here displayed with its reserves of selected knowledge and its trained capacity for appreciation." R. S. Morris in the *Literary Review of the New York Evening Post*. July 11, 1925.

"Not only is he a scholar but he writes in a foreign language with the greatest fluency . . ." *New Statesman*. February 14, 1925.

"M. Jusserand on his departure left us with a courteous gesture and this farewell gift, the work of a ripe scholar who walks the paths of learning like a gentleman in his garden, enjoying the effortless ease of his erudition and the 'equanimity of a sane mind.'" A. W. Colton in the *Saturday Review of Literature*. September 5, 1925.

"He is as lively as he is learned. He rattles the dry bones to make music for us, and he never chokes us with the dust of his vellum clad volumes. He has a swift eye for a picturesque fact, for a pertinent anecdote and for a pregnant aphorism. He has wit as well as wisdom and on occasion he has humor also. As a result of his

possession of these qualities he has here given us a historical study of serious import which is everywhere readable and instructive." Brander Matthews in the *Literary Digest International Book Service.* January, 1926.

The Writing of History. J. J. Jusserand with Wilbur Cortez Abbott . . . Charles W. Colby . . . John Spencer Bassett. New York-Chicago: C. Scribner's Sons, 1926. 143 p.
The historian's work by J. J. J.
"The book is not only happily written and full of sound and persuasive argument, but is also the fruit of thorough investigation and hard won experience." *Boston Transcript.* August 11, 1926.
"M. Jusserand's chapter on the historian's work is full of fine sentiment, holding up a lofty ideal and stating admirably what we should all like to do. . . ." Allen Johnson in *The American Historical Review.* January, 1927.

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"This extraordinarily valuable publication of instructions to the French ambassadors and ministers from 1648 to 1789 . . . has now reached England which has been entrusted to the capable hands of the best qualified of living scholars—or scholars of any time—to edit such a collection. For who better than the author of A French Ambassador at the Court of St. James could be fitted for the task? . . ." Wilbur C. Abbott in *The American Historical Review.* January, 1930.

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What Me Befell: the Reminiscences of J. J. Jusserand. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1933. 360 p.
"Few books of reminiscence more delightful than this have ever been written. The scenes are most various—a charming French landscape and country life in boyhood days, Paris and London in student years, Tunis, Egypt, Constantinople, London in the eighties, Paris in the nineties, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, Washington and many other American places, all seen with eyes observant of scenery and man and birds. . . . The book is written lightly with the same sparkle that marked its author's conversation." *American Historical Review.* July, 1934.

HONORS CONFERRED UPON JEAN JULES JUSSERAND IN AMERICA *with the various citations*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LL.D. degree - MARCH 1903

Address of President William Rainey Harper:

"Jean Jules Jusserand: Ambassador to the United States from the Republic of France, distinguished diplomat, accomplished public servant, scholar and historian of literature combining exactness of method and sureness of result with finished literary art and Gallic grace of style, representative and exponent of the finest traditions and the ripest accomplishments of French philological and historical studies, leader in the group of French writers and investigators who in recent years have illuminated the history and criticism of English literature and of international literary relations, author of monographs dealing with medieval life in England, with the work of Langland, with Shakespeare in France, with the history of the drama and of the novel, upon you, especially for your contributions to the literary history of the English people to the time of the Renaissance, to the history of the early English drama, and to the history of the beginnings of the English novel, By the authority of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, and upon nomination of the University Senate, I confer the degree of Doctor of Laws of this University, with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereunto."

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

LL.D. degree - 1903

Address of President Nicholas Murray Butler:

"Doctor of Laws of the University of Paris, interpreter to alien but friendly peoples of the literature that speaks their tongue, alike eminent in letters and skilled in diplomacy, Ambassador of France, once our ally and always our friend."

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

LL.D. degree - 1904

Address of Trustee Walter George Smith:

"The ancient and illustrious people represented by the candidate I am about to present is bound by many ties of friendship to the United States. So long as history and tradition preserve the memory of the stirring events that led to the foundation of the American Republic, the emotions of every patriotic citizen of that republic should be moved by

gratitude to Frenchmen and to France. And as the founder of the University of Pennsylvania—if to any individual may be given that credit—was for many years Ambassador of the infant American Republic to the ancient Kingdom of France, and the recipient of many honors from its people, it is especially fitting that the honors of that University should be conferred upon the Ambassador of the French Republic. But while these historical facts give a special pleasure, it is not alone because he is the French Ambassador, allied by the closest of personal ties to the American people, but because he is a scholar and an author who has won his place in the republic of letters, that the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have desired me to present Jean Adrien Antoine Jules Jusserand for the degree of Doctor of Laws."

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

LL.D. degree - 1907

Address of the President:

"Jean Jules Jusserand, professional republican diplomat from youth, eminent man of letters, who chose his subjects from English social and literary history, Ambassador of France at Washington, to whom the American people would gladly express their obligation to the genius of the French people, under monarchy, empire and republic alike."

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

LL.D. degree - JUNE 1913

Address of Regent Abram I. Elkus:

The whole world today respects and honors France. Even the enemies of France respect her for her heroic courage and devotion to duty, and the friends of France admire and esteem her for those great sacrifices which she and her people have made, sacrifices without murmur or reproach.

While the whole world respects and honors and esteems France of all the peoples of the world, and particularly all the people of America, they esteem and cherish the man who today and for so many years has been the Ambassador of France to America, for he comes to us not only as the diplomatic representative of a people who are our friends and of a country we love and admire, but he comes and has been, as the Ambassador, the eminently fitting ambassador of the culture and the learning of his beloved country.

The Regents of The University of the State of New York count it a high privilege to them to be able tonight to bestow upon him the highest honor in their gift, an honor that he has rightly earned and greatly deserves. That that honor may be bestowed with all befitting and

high ceremony, and bestowed by the greatest in the State, the Regents have invited His Excellency, the distinguished Governor of our great State, to present to the Regents for that earned and honored degree the Ambassador of the French Republic, and I now have the pleasure, and I count it a privilege to present to you for that purpose His Excellency, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Address of Governor Charles S. Whitman:

I give you welcome, Your Excellency, as you come within the boundaries of the great State which is so very dear to all of the men and women in this presence of the eleven millions of men and women throughout our vast territory, welcome because of yourself, welcome because of the gentle lady, the ambassadress who accompanies you, and I know you will pardon our expression of pride that she is American-born, that your own household represents a most delightful and most enduring Franco-American alliance, welcome because of the fact that for the longest time, I think of all the diplomats at Washington, you have been our friend, welcome because of your country, the land where today our sons and our brothers are battling or are preparing to battle for a holy cause that has united many of the nations of the world as they have never been united before in history.

Everywhere on earth, that is everywhere in every nation that is entitled to be called civilized, a representative from the wonderful people of wonderful France is more than welcome now.

Of all the ambassadors that the French Republic has sent to the nations of the world, none has made for himself a warmer place in the hearts of the nation to which he has been accredited than has the dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington.

And so, members of the Board of Regents of the State of New York, I present to you as a candidate for the honorary degree of doctor of laws, His Excellency, Jean Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the American Republic.

It is hardly necessary for me at this time to recount his many accomplishments. There are very few men in public life, even in our land or of our own people, whose deeds and whose life are better known by all of our people than are his. I know that I express the sentiments of the American people when I say to you that although the list of distinguished Americans and distinguished foreigners who have been honored by this degree by the universities of our land is a very long one, no worthier candidate was ever presented to any chancellor by any university than is the distinguished gentleman whom I have the honor to present to you on behalf of the University, and may I add on behalf of the people of the State of New York.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

LL.D. degree - JUNE, 1913

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

LL.D. degree - OCTOBER 19, 1917

Citation Read by Dean Andrew Fleming West:

"Jean Adrien Antoine Jules Jusserand, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Ambassador from the French Republic, scholar of superb training, writer of rare grace and power notably in English literary history, from earliest manhood to the present serving France in diplomacy with consummate skill, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Here on this spot where Lafayette and Washington met in the cause of freedom and where their memory dwells, we pay reverent tribute anew to glorious France through her Ambassador. The age of chivalry returns, with France in the van, fearless and stainless, champion of desolated Belgium and outraged mankind, unconquered, unconquerable, and soon, please God, to conquer."

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

LL.D. degree - JUNE 11, 1920

Address of W. Francklyn Paris:

Friends and Alumni of St. John's: You have had your souls stirred already today at the "Calling of the Roll" of the twenty-four brave sons of St. John's who gave their lives that freedom might endure.

The last strains of our National Anthem, composed by an Alumnus of St. John's, still linger upon the air, and your hearts are beating fast in response to this emotion.

We owe a deep and immediate debt to these twenty-four brave boys for adding new lustre to the College.

The Memorial just unveiled will remain as a beacon to light the way for succeeding classes of St. John's undergraduates.

This debt is personal and particular and will be repaid: but, in common with one hundred million of our fellow countrymen and with the larger citizenship which embraces the entire civilized world, we owe a debt also to France, The Leonidas of a Twentieth Century Thermopyle who held the pass against the advance of the barbarians long enough for help to arrive from twenty nations, not all active on the field of battle but all giving spiritual and moral support in the conflict of right against greed and force.

What this Memorial chiseled by the artist will do for our twenty-four particular heroes, will be done here on this same campus for France by another monument no less eloquent and no less symbolic.

This monument is a gift to the college by the French nation and the distinguished and well-beloved Ambassador from France is here to present it.

You will not find that it has artistic lines or that it invokes the thought of beauty. It is a German cannon used to scatter death.

But what it lacks in beauty it gains in tragic significance.

It was an engine of destruction and it will become an instrument of construction.

Successive classes of St. John's undergraduates will behold it, and beholding it, there will awake in them the memory of the deeds that brought about the capture and the silencing of this gun. Because it is something that has been died for and there attaches to it an aura of heroic sacrifice.

Sadly our thoughts go wandering back to these

> "Lonely antagonists of destiny
> That went down scornful before many spears"

But our soul is uplifted by their example and it is because of such examples that the twenty-four sons of St. John's looked upon death with unflinching eyes and met their fate with credit to themselves and to their country.

Before the creation by Napoleon of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, it was the practice to reward deeds of valor by the gift of a "Sword of Honor" or of a "Musket of Honor" or of some arm commemorative of the exploit of the individual winning it.

This cannon, died for by soldiers of France is an "Arm of Honor" presented to St. John's in recognition of the sacrifice of these twenty-four lives. It will speak therefore not only of their sacrifice but of the sacrifice of the brave Poilus who captured it. It will evoke a memory of the Great War and of the great rôle played therein by France.

The great Michelet, speaking not as a Frenchman but as an unprejudiced historian, has written that if the world were to lay pile on pile what each nation has spent in blood, or gold, or efforts of every kind, for disinterested things which would profit the world at large, the pyramid of France would go mounting into the heavens.

"She has given for others without counting and having nothing left has said: I have no silver and no gold, but that which I have I shall give. And she gave her soul. That which makes the life of the world is the breath of France. Do not think that for having given so much she is bereft. The more you give the more you keep. This tradition of fraternité, is what makes the history of France, the history of humanity."

These words of the great Michelet were written long before the late gigantic World War, but events have proved that he had correctly appraised the soul of his country.

Another, a glorious American youth, a boy like one of our own twenty-four, the heroic and talented, Alan Seeger, who enlisted in the

Foreign Legion to do his part in repaying the debt that he felt his country owed to France for Lafayette and his French brothers-in-arms, and who gloriously gave his life to "Keep His Rendez-vous With Death" set down in his correspondence, from observation made in the very forefront of battle that "Having Justice and all the principles of personal morality on one's side gives the French soldier a strength that is like the strength of ten against an adversary whose weapon is only brute violence. The Frenchman who goes up to battle is possessed with a passion beside which any of the other forms of experience that are reckoned to make life worth while, seem pale in comparison."

This boy who had "that rare privilege of dying well" felt as I hope future generations of St. John's boys will feel at sight of this trophy. It is not only a piece of artillery. It is not only steel and wood. It is a memento, an inspiration, something to keep green the memory of great deeds springing from greater thoughts.

By means of it we believe, Mr. Ambassador, that you are rendering a very real and lasting service to the youth who shall look upon it, not only now but in succeeding years, for looking upon it, they must remember the deathless heroism which was the price of its winning. By it they shall be reminded again and again, that it is symbolic of a danger which once threatened all free men. And we need thus to be reminded—"Lest we forget."

Mr. President: by reason of the authority which the Board of Governors have reposed in me I have the honor to present to you, for the Honorary Degree Doctor of Laws and Letters, His Excellency Jean Jules Jusserand, Ambassador of our sister Republic—believing that in honoring him we are honoring ourselves.

UNION COLLEGE

LL.D. degree - JUNE 1920

Address of President Charles Alexander:

"Jean Adrien Antoine Jules Jusserand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France to the United States. Accomplished scholar and author, experienced diplomat, statesman and patriot. Your wisdom and unfailing tact, your sagacious conduct of the high affairs of your office in delicate and difficult times, your patience in trial, your breadth of vision and your devotion to the great cause in which our two nations are united, have helped to bind still closer the Republics of France and the United States. You have won an enduring place in our esteem and affection. *Honoris causa,* I admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws and direct that your name be enrolled among the honorary sons of Union College."

Jusserand was Honorary Chancellor of Union College in 1920.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

LL.D. degree - FEBRUARY 1921

"Jean Adrien Antoine Jules Jusserand: Scholar of encyclopedic information, whom colleges and learned societies delight to enroll in their membership, diplomat by natural talent and by a lifetime of varied training, having rendered to your country and to civilization services of imperishable value, Ambassador of France."

AMHERST COLLEGE

LL.D. degree - FEBRUARY 1921

Address of President Alexander Meiklejohn:

"We wish to make addition to your honors, Sir, but cannot reach the top to put another there. Will you not honor us by taking place upon our role of graduates?

"A Scottish bard, of whom you may have heard, once told the task of literature. He said, you may recall:

> 'Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us
> To see oursel's as others see us!
> It wad frae monie a blunder free us,
> And foolish notion!'

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

LL.D. degree - DECEMBER 1921

Address of Chancellor Frederic A. Hall:

An institution of learning performs a legitimate part of its functions when it places the seal of approval upon merit, as shown in any field of human endeavor. When unusual success attends effort to strengthen the bonds of nation with nation, recognition is doubly appropriate, for no product of its purpose equals that of men so trained as wisely to lead. But when to broad and sane statesmanship there is added laudable attainment in science or art or literature, it becomes both a duty and a privilege to adopt into its fold him who has thus demonstrated his worthiness.

This University has ever been conservative in awarding its honors. It has endeavored to enhance the value of its honorary degrees by conferring them rarely, and upon exceptional men. For the second time in its history it is about to bestow such a degree at other than its regular Commencement exercises, for fortunately one is among us who has proved his ability to serve acceptably two great Republics during the world's most trying period.

Therefore, by virtue of authority committed to me by the Corporation of Washington University, I now create Doctor of Laws, Jean Jules

Jusserand for nearly a score of years the popular Ambassador from our sister Republic, Dean of the Foreign Embassy at Washington, widely known and admired for foresight, self-restraint, discretion, and soundness of diplomacy during a long period of involved issues, of rare and varied experience as a representative of his government in foreign courts, member of learned societies, author of note on English life and letters, contributor to literature and history, the genial, polished, scholarly gentleman endeared to countless Americans and honored by many institutions of learning, and today President of the American Historical Association. In honoring such a man the institution honors itself.

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

LL.D. degree - JUNE 11, 1923

Address of President Walter Hullihan:

"Under the authority of the Board of Trustees and of the Faculty of the University of Delaware I have the honor of conferring upon you Jean Adrien Antoine Jules Jusserand the degree of Doctor of Laws and I declare you entitled to all the rights, honors, and privileges to that degree appertaining."

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

LL.D. degree - JUNE 17, 1924

Address of President Ernest L. Hopkins:

Preeminent in the diverse fields of international relations and English literature, in both, alike quick in understanding and lucid in interpretation, discriminating student in the fields of history and education, thorough in scholarship to a degree not frequent even among scholars, and possessed of instinctive sense proportion and grace of style to be envied among writers, equipped for mastery in any field into which your interest leads you: as welcome representative of a people whose friendliness has from the beginning commanded and ever held to unusual degree the responsive and appreciative friendliness of the American people, this College pays tribute to the distinction of your accomplishment and receives as honor your acceptance of enrollment in the Dartmouth fellowship by virtue of this degree of the doctorate of laws, which I now confer upon you, in behalf of the Trustees of Dartmouth College.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

LL.D. degree - DECEMBER 5, 1924

Address of Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown:

"Jean Adrien Antoine Jules Jusserand: Since the days of Franklin's mission to France with Silas Deane and Arthur Lee, in the first year of American independence down to this present time, France and

America have had one hundred and forty-eight years of diplomatic intercourse. For more than one-seventh of that period, you have served the French Republic as ambassador at Washington. Within that period the relations of these two nations have passed through one of the supreme crises of human history. It has been a time in which the personal understanding and good-will of the ambassador were to be propagated, universalized, after the manner of the Kantian imperative, realized full-grown in a good understanding and good-will between these two peoples, the greatest of the world's democracies. You did not have to work alone, for American diplomacy met with yours, in its own desire for understanding and good-will, yes, and half the task was done by memories of Lafayette and Washington. But your part was conspicuous, unique, and memorable. It is not only what you have done in these twenty-two years which has won the love of the American people, but the manner in which you have done it. Our ways are un-French, but in our own way we, too, care supremely for sincerity, for direct and simple honesty, for insight and competence. And we care for the sure touch, light and strong as Ithuriel's spear, the 'celestial temper,' rousing and revealing. I don't know what kind of temper that celestial temper may have been, which Milton had in mind, but evidently it has its uses outside of Paradise, and it has been particularly serviceable in those more difficult passages of diplomacy in which your own great part has been played. We care for these things, yes, and we care for humanity, with a dash of cheerfulness in it, the kind of cheerfulness that knows its use and bounds. In short, we honor and revere you for your works and for your ways. We are glad you have been with us and all America is sorry to see you go.

YALE UNIVERSITY

LL.D. degree - JUNE 1930

Introductory Address of Professor William Lyon Phelps:

"French Ambassador to the United States since 1902. It is an interesting fact, as showing the bonds uniting France and America, that Yale gives degrees to two Frenchmen, both authorities on English literature. After a university education at Lyons and Paris, M. Jusserand entered the foreign office in 1876, was Councillor of the Embassy at London in 1887, minister at Copenhagen, 1898, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. His first important book, *English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages,* immediately established his reputation as a scholar, and his numerous subsequent publications have represented that ideal now we so eagerly sought in our advanced university studies in literature—a union of honest, scrupulous, original research with critical insight, human sympathy, and grace of style. In the eighteen years of his service as French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, in addition to the qualities of a statesman, has made every American acquaintance a personal friend, and has, in his own character the ineffable charm of France."

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
Fellow - MAY 21, 1907

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
Foreign Honorary Member - MAY 8, 1912

HARVARD PHI BETA KAPPA
Honorary Member - JUNE 17, 1912

THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
Honorary Member - DECEMBER 30, 1910

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Corresponding and an Honorary Member - JUNE 13, 1907

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
Gold Medal - APRIL 25, 1923

Opening Remarks and Presentation Speech by Dr. Austin B. Fletcher:

Guests of Honor, Members of the National Institute of Social Sciences, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As set forth in its Constitution, "the object of this National Institute shall be to promote the study of social science and to reward distinguished services rendered to humanity, either by election to the National Institute or by the bestowal of medals or other insignia, and the qualifications for membership shall be notable achievement in the field of social science or services performed for the benefit of mankind."

It is our earnest endeavor to foster this object and insist upon this qualification.

We are continually adding to our membership the names of those, who through their labors and contributions have already performed and are continuing to perform services which advance the standard of living and lead to a better understanding among our fellow-men.

It is our desire on this occasion to take notice of the outcome of the International Conference on Armament Limitation, and to acknowledge our gratitude to our great Allies, and so far as we are able, to honor their Ambassadors, who took such a prominent part in its deliberations and aided so greatly in producing such beneficent results. I shall not take your time with a speech. Some of the gentlemen who are to address us will be obliged to retire early and go back to Washington, and I shall introduce the first speaker at once:

Ambassador Jusserand—France, your great country, deeply beloved

by every true American, has through the centuries often been the unwilling battle-ground of Europe. She has been the mother of sorrows. Yet, so great has been her soul, and so buoyant her spirit, she has continued the centre of intellectual activity and a pioneer of civilization. If it were necessary in this presence, it would be difficult to enumerate the many reasons why the National Institute of Social Sciences wishes to bestow upon you its highest honor. To have become the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington is a distinction, but to have attained to this position by reason of twenty years of continued service, during which you have served France with singular fidelity and ability and to have steadily grown in the respect and affection of the people of the country to which you are accredited, is unique in diplomatic service. We trust that you will remain with us these many years, but when you shall choose to lay down your ambassadorial labors, we wish you to know that we feel you have honorably won a permanent place in the hearts of the people of this country and we shall claim you as our very own.

Jules Jusserand, diplomat, scholar, humanitarian, friend, it is with the utmost pleasure that I am permitted, on behalf of the National Institute of Social Sciences to present you with this gold medal.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

Gold Medal - DECEMBER 8, 1917

Address of the Honorable James M. Beck, President of the Society:

Your Excellency and Gentlemen of France:

The Pennsylvania Society is greatly honoured in having you as its guest tonight and extends to you a heartfelt welcome. You need no other passport to our hospitality than that you come from France.

We greet you tonight as fellow-citizens. This is no unmeaning phrase. While our soldiers fight side by side in the trenches, while our women behind the lines give to the great cause the very treasures of their souls, while our statesmen meet in joint council and combine the common resources to a common end, while our flags are intertwined in the comradeship of battle, there is to the eye of imagination, a new state called into being which we may call the United Free States of the world, and of that State we are fellow citizens. Your Minister of War Painlevé recently gave fitting expression to this ideal, when he urged that "a single front, a single army, a single nation, that is the programme for future victory," and to this the great Prime Minister of England fittingly replied: "if after forty months of war, after all the lessons the war has taught us, the Allies are not capable of that sacred international union, then in spite of their sacrifices they would not be worthy of victory."

That sacred union, so finely characterized by our President as a "partnership of the democratic nations," will continue and all the powers of Prussianism and Hell will not prevail against it.

Our soldiers who fight side by side in the trenches can claim a more sacred relation, for it is true of them as they stand guard tonight on the far-flung battle line, as Shakespeare made his Henry V say to his soldiers on the eve of Agincourt—

> "We band of brother
> For he who sheds his blood this day with me
> He is my brother."

The Pennsylvania Society meets each year to pay a tribute of affection to the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Tonight, however, our theme is France, but in making this notable departure from a policy of many years, we need not forget the Commonwealth, to whose honour this Society is dedicated, for France has written notable chapters of her epic history upon the soil of Pennsylvania. It was in Philadelphia that Lafayette tendered his sword to Washington, it was at Brandywine that he gave his blood for our cause, it was from Philadelphia that the greatest son of Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin, went to France to seek aid for the infant republic, and it was there that he received a welcome such as France never gave before or since to any man from a foreign country. The glory of Valley Forge is that of France as well as of America, and when the long, dreary and terrible winter had ended, it was in this sacred place, in the Valley of the Schuylkill, that news came to Washington that France had staked her very existence as a nation upon the success of the American arms, and it was then that Washington, with his own band, wrote the order that the little army should be assembled, and that to the rolling of the drums, and the jubilant roar of the cannon every American soldier should give three cheers—one for "France," one for "the friendly European powers," and one for the "American states." That cheer, which awoke the echoes in the Valley of Schuylkill nearly 140 years ago, we take up tonight, and again from our heart of hearts, we descendants of the Pennsylvania line, cheer for "France," for "the friendly European powers" (now most happily including Great Britain), and for "the American States."

We are met tonight especially to honour the Ambassador of France, who greatly honours us with his presence. For many years he has represented his noble country in the capital of our nation, and at all times he has enjoyed the respect and confidence of each successive President of the United States. We honour him not merely as an accomplished and noble-minded diplomat but also as an author of distinction, who has promoted the great cause of Franco-American fraternity by interpreting the literature of the English-speaking races to France, and the literature of France to England and America.

I shall not at this time attempt to say all that is in my heart with

reference to His Excellency's contribution to the welfare of civilization, a contribution never more conspicuously useful than in the last three years, when in a very critical time and under circumstances of extraordinary delicacy and embarrassment, he has served not only his own country, but also the nation to which he was accredited. To speak of him as he deserves is the office of a friend, and while I am greatly privileged to feel that I am his friend, yet I shall not say all that is in my heart to say as to our guest of honour, for there are two here tonight, who are older friends, and who may more justly claim this office of friendship—one a leading Member of the Senate, and the other an Ex-President of the United States, who will pay deserved tributes to all that the Ambassador has done in making the path smooth for the new Entente, new and yet gloriously old.

In the limited time that I shall reserve to myself, lest I trespass unduly upon those who are also our guests tonight, I wish to speak of France.

I shall not attempt to praise her, for the person that we love we do not attempt to praise merely in words. We love France and her glory is beyond verbal appraisement, and never in her long and resplendent career as a nation was her prestige more resplendent than at this hour.

We hail her tonight as a victor, and notwithstanding the critical nature of the hour, a victor she is. Every war has two aspects—a spiritual and a material one—of these the former measured by the eternal verities of the ages, is the more important. From this higher and more enduring standpoint, the result of this war is no longer in doubt. France, and indeed the Allied nations are the undoubted victors, not only because the irreversible judgment of mankind has sustained the righteousness of their quarrel, but because they have shown an infinite moral superiority to their cruel and unscrupulous enemies. France has conquered herself, and "he that conquers himself is greater than he who takes a city." She has conquered Germany, for even if German arms should triumph—which God forbid!—France would stand in the estimation of the ages as an infinite superior to her adversary, as Athens was greater than Rome, even when Athens was in a material sense conquered. The art, the culture, the idealism of Greece rose even in defeat above the martial might of Rome. For all that is the finest in life men turned and still turn to the "City of the violet crown," rather than to Imperial Rome, and the new city of the violet crown on the banks of the Seine dims with its glory the vulgar splendour of Berlin.

One can measure this triumph by a striking contrast. Tonight every nation in the world respects France, and every nation, with the exception of Germany, loves France, while tonight there is not a nation in the world that loves Germany, and only her vassal allies can be said to even respect her, in the sense that the slave respects the lash of the slave-driver. The bouleversement in this respect in the last half century is remarkable. In 1871, France was abased in the eyes of the world, and Germany stood forth as the conqueror in shining armour. Tonight the

world salutes France as a nation of Bayards—sans peur et sans reproche—and loathes Germany as a convicted criminal at the bar of civilization. All the roar of Hindenburg's cannons cannot silence the rising storms of execration against this criminal nation, nor can it lessen the glory with which civilization invests the France of today.

But it is not enough that France should have only spiritual triumph. Her faith, which has literally removed mountains, must not be in vain or lack fitting recompense. She has given the lives of over a million of her sons for the cause of civilization, and her material triumph is a sacred debt due alike to her dead and to her unborn. Her martyrdom in the cause of civilization has lasted longer than the three years of this tragic war. For nearly half a century she has suffered the agony of an undeserved humiliation, during which she made inestimable sacrifices to interpose herself as a barrier between the arrogant ambitions of Germany and the rest of the world. The statue of her Strassburg is still draped with mourning emblems, and they must and shall be removed. For three years she has "fought the good fight and has kept the faith," and while she has never in words appealed to us, yet she now has a just claim, that America should come to her relief and share to a larger degree her sacrifices. We, of all nations, cannot afford to resist the appeal that comes to us, not only from the living Frenchmen but from the graves of her dead. Let us not forget that early in 1781, when the hour was dark for us and the situation most critical, Washington sent this message to France:

"If France delays a timely and powerful aid in the critical position of affairs, it will avail us nothing should she attempt it hereafter—it may be declared in a word that we are at the end of our tether, and that now or never deliverance must come."

France could make to us the same appeal. Never did a nation make greater sacrifices and ask less for them. Never did a nation fight so valorously and boast less about it. Whatever comes, she will fight bravely on until final victory, for in this dark and terrible night she is a star—

> "To whose fixed and constant quality
> There is no fellow in the firmament."

I may assure his Excellency, and our other guests from France, that America appreciates this, but appreciation of the fact is not enough. It must not only be translated into action, but into very speedy and effective action. The primal necessity is one of shipping. France needs our men and our guns less than she needs our ships and our food, for her position in this critical hour of a titanic war is that of the valourous Ajax, who, when enveloped in unnatural clouds and darkness in the war before the walls of Troy, prayed:

> "Dispel this cloud, the light of heaven restore,
> Give me to see and Ajax asks no more."

In aiding France, the feet of America should be swift, and its soul jubilant. Let us say to France—"O sister Republic—for we were born of the same mighty travail—we are coming millions strong to your relief, and we will spare neither our lives, nor our treasures until your brave children have avenged the humiliation of 1871 by marching as victor down the Unter den Linden to the inspiring strain of the Marseillaise.

Gentlemen of The Pennsylvania Society, we will now hear from France. I present to you her Ambassador.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Honorary Member - DECEMBER 21, 1911

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Honorary Member

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

Foreign Member - OCTOBER 17, 1917

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Honorary Member - DECEMBER 14, 1909

INTER-STATE POST GRADUATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

Honorary Member - JUNE 23, 1925

Address of Dr. Charles H. Mayo:

By and with the authority vested in me by the Inter-State Post Graduate Medical Association of North America I now bestow upon you honorary membership in that Association and by the same act I confer on you all of the rights and privileges of membership.

This visit of more than five hundred American physicians and surgeons, many of them accompanied by their families, will tend to strengthen the cordial relationship which exists between our two countries. It also will make generally evident what all physicians know, that efforts to learn how best to care for the sick surmount national boundaries, geographic distances and linguistic differences.

It gives me great pleasure at this time to present this token of closer friendship to one who has been appointed by the people of his country to represent them in authority.

THE CIVIC FORUM

conferred

The Civic Forum Medal of Honor, DECEMBER 5, 1924.

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